Equal Rights

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SATURDAY,
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PERIODICAL DIVISION

Mina C. Van Winkle

President of the International Association of Policewomen and Director of the Woman's Bureau, Metropolitan Police, and the House of Detention for Women and Juveniles, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Van Winkle has the rank of Lieutenant in the Police Department.

Feminist Notes

Woman County Superintendent

ERMIN PITTS has been elected county superintendent of education in Coahoma County, Mississippi. Miss Pitts received more than twice as many votes as her opponent. She is the first woman to be elected to public office in her county. She has been a member of the Clarksdale school faculty eleven years. Miss Pitts was chosen to serve out the unexpired term caused by the resignation of the incumbent.

Woman Elected Mayor

BERTHA K. LANDES was elected Mayor of Seattle, Washington, by a large majority. At the same time the city voted to adopt the city manager plan of government, which she favored and for which she campaigned. Thus she may never serve as mayor, unless the new charter, which is now being prepared, excludes the city managership. Mrs. Landes, who is wife of Dean Henry Landes of the College of Science of the University of Washington, still has two more years to serve on the city council, of which she is the presiding officer.

Medical Women in Sweden

WOMEN physicians in Sweden "meet their confreres as equals, and stand on their own feet as physicians—not as women who require protection from the 'slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,' or, merely because of sex, are barred from the more responsible and lucrative positions," according to the *Medical Women's Journal.* Dr. Mary McKibben Harper, writing in the magazine, gives an account of eminent medical women of Sweden, saying that Dr. Alma Sundquist is one of the leading physicians of Stockholm, and, indeed of all Sweden. She devotes her time to private practice.

Medical education is strictly co-educational in Sweden. From Stockholm University, the only medical school in Sweden, two or three women are among the forty or fifty graduates each year.

The first woman to graduate in medicine in Sweden was Dr. Karoline Widerstrom in 1888. She retired from practice only about two years ago. Although there are only about one hundred women in practice in Sweden, about fifteen or twenty occupy hospital positions in Stockholm.

Another "First Woman"

EDITH B. DAVIDSON, laundry operator, is the first woman in Somerville, Massachusetts, to be elected alderman.

G. O. P. Leaders Block Restrictive Legislation

THE New York *Evening Post* reports that Republican leaders in New York State have decided to postpone action on the bill to limit women and children to a 48-hour working week. A legislative investigation into the question is planned, which will take at least a year, the account says.

"The whole question is complicated by the fact that working women are themselves divided on the advisability of limiting their hours of labor," the *Evening Post's* correspondent writes. "Many of them argue that it handicaps them when they seek jobs in competition with men."

The Woman's Party has worked continuously to have this measure either amended to include men, or defeated.

Man Held Responsible for Wife's Offense

THE press reports that a man in Massachusetts has been held responsible for the fine and doctor's bills which resulted when his wife assaulted a guest in his presence. An old statute places the blame on the husband for any injuries a wife may cause a third person, if inflicted in the presence of the husband. The enforcement of such obsolete laws may help to hasten the day when the United States Constitution will require that men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. Naturally, all Feminists are opposed to the existence of such laws, but their enforcement may convince some people of the necessity for writing equality between the sexes into the Constitution.

Jurists Consider Women's Nationality

THE complexity and the conflicting nature of the laws affecting the citizenship of married women in the different countries of the world causes such difficulties in the codification of international law that the committee of jurists attempting to make the codification for the League of Nations has suggested that the governments concerned hold a conference for the purpose of discussing the question, an Associated Press report from Geneva states. The International Woman Suffrage Alliance has placed this important subject on its agenda for its Congress in Paris. The National Woman's Party has constantly pointed to this situation as indication of the need of international cooperation among Feminists for bringing about equality between men and women.

English Woman Heads Stock Association

MRS. HOUISON-CRAUFURD, Dunlop House, Dunlop (England), has been elected president of the Ayrshire Cattle Herd Book Society. This is the first time in the history of the society that a woman has been chosen president.

Woman Heads Conservative Group

DAME CAROLINE BRIDGEMAN, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty (England), is the first woman to be nominated a chairman of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations.

Mrs. Greathouse Promoted

REBEKAH GREATHOUSE, recently appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, has been promoted to the rank of "assistant in charge of liquor prosecutions." Her new rank carries an increase in salary of $900. The National Woman's Party worked for the appointment of a woman to the position of Assistant District Attorney.

British Women Magistrates

IN reply to a recent question in the House of Commons the following information was given by the Home Secretary concerning the number of women serving as magistrates in England and Wales:

"There is at least one woman magistrate in every county commission in England and Wales. The commissions for the counties of Carmarthen, Radnor and Rutland contain only one woman's name. There is more than one woman on every other county commission. There are 221 boroughs in England and Wales having separate commissions of the peace. Sixty-five of these have no women magistrates and 34 others have only one. The majority of boroughs which have no women magistrates are boroughs having populations below 10,000. 1,275 women have been appointed in England and Wales during the last five years. It is the Lord Chancellor's practice, whenever new appointments are proposed, to request his advisory committee to consider the question of including women's names in the list of persons recommended for appointment. I understand from my Noble Friend the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster that the Commission of the Peace for Lancashire includes 81 women; 28 commissions for boroughs include more than one woman; two include one; there is no borough commission with no women."

Women for Congress Tour—Kansas City to Colorado Springs

LEADING women's organizations of Kansas City, Missouri, took a keen interest in the campaign which the National Woman's Party is making for "More Women in Congress in 1927." Estelle Balfour Bennett, Missouri State Chairman, entertained Mabel Vernon and Margaret Whittemore during their visit there in the interests of the campaign, and several important meetings were held, attended by the most prominent women of the city.

On March 10, a large luncheon was held for the campaigners at the Kansas City Athletic Club, under the auspices of the Kansas City Branch. This luncheon was attended by the presidents of the women's organizations in Kansas City. Mrs. Harry O. Mittong, Kansas City Chairman, presided.

At the speakers' table were Mrs. Addison, president of the Kansas City Council of Clubs; Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. Reagan, the two women members of the City Council; with Miss Whittemore and Miss Vernon, who spoke on the need for more women in public office, both elective and appointive, and of the immediate campaign for more women in Congress.

That evening Mrs. Mittong gave a reception for Miss Whittemore and Miss Vernon, attended by the Kansas City members of the National Woman's Party and their families.

Thursday both the campaigners spoke at the luncheon of the Kansas City Council of Clubs, where they met with a splendid reception.

Thursday afternoon a meeting was held at the Grand Hotel in Kansas City, Kansas. Here the two Kansas sponsors of the Equal Rights Amendment, Senator Charles Curtis and Representative Daniel Anthony, were commended for their introduction of the amendment, and a local committee of the National Woman's Party was formed.

Mrs. E. A. Enright was named chairman of the Kansas City, Kansas, Committee; Mrs. E. C. Faulkner, secretary-treasurer; and Vida Rearick, Mrs. C. W. McLaughlin, and Hallie Tucker, vice-chairmen. Mrs. Enright presided at the meeting.

THIS exceedingly full Thursday was completed by a radio talk on the "More Women for Congress Campaign," and the Equal Rights Amendment over the Kansas City *Star's* broadcasting station, and a dinner of the Kansas City Business and Professional Women's Club.

Miss Powell, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, presided at the meeting, introduced Miss Whittemore and Miss Vernon, and became a member of the National Woman's Party and a subscriber to EQUAL RIGHTS, as did other members of the club. Special interest was added to this dinner when an advocate of special legislation for women in industry attempted to show "the dangers" of Equal Rights in industry.

Women Discriminated Against

By Fred Kelly
in The Nation's Business
(*Organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce*)

I have noticed that whenever a man and a woman have similar jobs in a big office, the woman is almost certain to be more intelligent than the man. If he were her superior, he would have been promoted. The only reason she isn't placed over him is that the boss thinks the job ahead must be held by a man. In other words, there is still a prejudice against having a woman in a job where a man may be had at the same salary.

This attempt succeeded in arousing to immediate action for Equal Rights those self-supporting women who knew from their own experience the dangers of restrictive legislation which applies to women wage-earners, but not to their male competitors. Mrs. Schaden, an accountant, pointed out instances in Kansas City of women who had lost their positions as a result of "protective" legislation.

A bulletin published by the Missouri Branch setting forth the discriminations against women in the Missouri laws will be sent out with the April issue of *The Business Woman,* the monthly publication of the club according to plans made by Miss Powell.

Conferences with Kansas City women showed that they had accomplished much for Equal Rights in Missouri by keeping the subject before all the women's organizations, and by impressing the need for the amendment upon their representatives in Congress.

After these busy and effective days in Kansas City, the Ford bearing the purple, white and gold regalia, and the banner, "The National Woman's Party Women for Congress Campaign—Coast to Coast Tour" proceeded to Topeka, accompanied by Mrs. Bennett, Missouri State Chairman; and Mrs. Sutton, Missouri Chairman of the Housefurnishing Committee.

The campaigners spoke that afternoon at the Good Government Club, which adopted a resolution commending Senator Curtis and Representative Anthony for introducing the Equal Rights Amendment, and Senator Arthur Capper of Topeka for supporting it. The resolution further called upon their representatives for greater activity in its behalf. The Good Government Club has long been on record for Equal Rights.

Friday evening was spent in conference with Lilla Day Monroe regarding the "Women for Congress Campaign.

"We find much interest in every place we visit in our demand for more women in Congress," Miss Vernon writes to EQUAL RIGHTS. "The feeling is prevalent that we must have in Congress women's women who will make it their first business to work for the advancement of women. Our purple, white and gold banners, which float very proudly at the front of our car, and the banner in the back, which is now showing signs of its long journey, attract much attention."

IN Salina, Kansas, Dorothy Smith, city editor of the Salina *Journal*, eagerly met the campaigners and expressed her delight that an organization exists to work solely for the interests of women. She told her own experience in facing discriminations against women in journalism.

In Hays two other newspaper women, Leota McFarlin and Martha L. Bird, met the car to become members of the National Woman's Party.

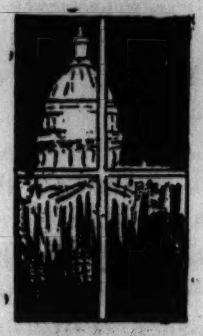
One of the most inspiring visits of the trip was that made at the home of Emma Faris of Kanapolis, a small town in the midst of the plains. Mrs. Faris has long been a member of the National Woman's Party, and was a pioneer in suffrage work in Kansas during the days of Susan B. Anthony's work in that State. She is now more than eighty years old, but ready to work for the "Women for Congress Campaign."

When last heard from, the "Women for Congress" car was in Colorado Springs, and its occupants were preparing for the luncheon of 200 women, arranged for them at the Broadmoor Hotel by Dr. Caroline Spencer, one of the chairmen of the Women for Congress National Committee. This luncheon was followed by a conference with officers and Founders. That evening a meeting was held with the negro citizens of Colorado Springs.

Monday and Tuesday, March 22-23, were to be spent in Denver, where a large tea was to be given by Mrs. Huntington, and a meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club was to be held to hear the campaigners. Wednesday was to be spent in Pueblo, and Thursday in Trinidad, where the campaigners were to speak before the Jane Jefferson Club.

From Trinidad the Woman's Party's Women for Congress car was scheduled to proceed on across New Mexico and Arizona to California.

Equal Rights



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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 13, 1923, by Representative D. R. Anthony.

The Scope of the Amendment

THE importance of the Equal Rights Amendment as a guarantee of the liberty not only of the women of the United States, but of those living in the American dependencies as well, is indicated by a letter, recently made public, from the Pan-American Association of Women of Porto Rico to Governor Towner, urging him to ask Congress to give Porto Rican women the right to vote.

"The banner of the most democratic country in the world," the letter says, "can have no place under its folds for politically enslaved women by the side of politically free men."

It would seem that the people of America, both men and women, should recognize the truth of this statement. Since the United States Government has already recognized the principle of equal suffrage within its own boundaries, there is less than no excuse for refusing this measure of justice to Porto Rican women. Were the Equal Rights Amendment now in effect the women of Porto Rico would be already enfranchised, for the amendment provides that: Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and *every place subject to its jurisdiction.*

It is a clear fact that the United States is not, and cannot be, "the most democratic country in the world" until Equal Rights is written into its fundamental law. Already seven other countries have embodied this principle of justice in their constitutions. Yet America lags behind, not only denying the women of the forty-eight States their rights as citizens, but depriving the women in the dependencies even of their right of suffrage.

A Good Example

ACCORDING to Associated Press dispatches a bill has been introduced in the Swedish Riksdag by the Government, proposing obligatory maternity insurance in connection with a general reorganization of the sickness insurance system. This bill also proposes national support for women employed in Swedish industries while their children are in infancy.

Sweden has long been recognized as one of the most advanced Feminist countries in the world. It comes, therefore, as no surprise that she should thus propose to give formal recognition to motherhood as a special service to the State.

How much more intelligent this measure is than are the restrictive laws regarding maternity in this country! Have we seem to think it is enough to forbid the employment of women a short time before and after childbirth without providing the mother meanwhile with any means to a livelihood. In point of fact only five States in the Union, as far as we can determine, give even this dubious recognition to motherhood, and the maximum prohibitory period is only four weeks before and four weeks after the child is born.

Sweden, on the other hand, approaches the problem in a just and sensible way. Maternity constitutes the most important service there is to the State. It involves a comparatively long period of physical unfitness for work. For the welfare of both mother and child it is essential that the woman should have peace of mind and body during this period. The mere fact that we have statutes in five States prohibiting the employment of women from two to four weeks before and after childbirth indicates that considerable numbers of women are so pressed by poverty that they cannot, in their own judgment, afford to stop work even for this meagre increment of time. Merely to deny these unfortunates the right to work does not solve the problem, for what they need is not restrictive legislation, but bread and butter.

Such maternity laws as we have would indicate that women were little better than cattle. Their employers are told by law not to work them during the last few weeks of pregnancy, but the women concerned have not a word to say about the whole proceeding. If the women really were cattle, the lawmakers would probably be more kind, for then they would at least add a clause to their prohibition, saying that the creatures must be fed.

There is something positively farcical in using our impossible maternity laws as an argument against Equal Rights. In the first place such statutes as we have are worse than useless, and in the second place the Equal Rights Amendment would not affect them in any way.

The self-respect that would come with the passage of the amendment, however, might lead women to demand recognition of motherhood as a service to the State with just and proper compensation.

Women in the Police Department

By Helen D. Pigeon,

Associate Secretary International Association of Policewomen.

WOMEN have never borne the banners of victory over the portcullis of achievement into a more impregnable, custom-bound stronghold, or one more sacred to the male sex, than when in 1910 Alice Stebbins Wells, on her own initiative, but backed by a group of local women, stormed the police department in Los Angeles and demanded her appointment as a policewoman. To be sure the women had been permitted to serve as police matrons as far back as the middle of the nineteenth century and in 1905 they had approximated the service of policewomen, when, during the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Oregon, Lola Baldwin was given police powers and put in charge of a group of volunteers to deal with the lawlessness and confusion so often found in the community during such events. In the comparatively short intervening period, over 150 communities in the United States have followed in the footsteps of these pioneer cities and as many more are today giving serious consideration to the appointment of policewomen and the establishment of Women's Bureaus.

It goes without saying that the entrance of women into this new profession has been attended by the usual jokes and cartoons about "lady cops", the suspicion and petty interferences of certain public officials, the enmity of the forces of evil, and often, alas, by the misunderstanding and jealousy of the well intentioned, who allow their judgment to be clouded by the fog which hovers over all progress. But the policewomen have been urged forward by their vital interest in the welfare of the younger generation inherent in all women and by their vision of a greater usefulness for the police department in every community program for the protection of children and the prevention of delinquency.

Exactly as our technical and professional schools are training an army of able citizens to take the place of the older generation, so in the more neglected avenues of life little children are being prepared to fill the criminal ranks. Years of patient research and the testimony of criminologists are now showing us that this army might have been halted early in their dreary march if the proper social adjustment had been made. The bold young adventurer who plays "hookey" from school and steals toy pistols from the Ten Cent Store may be the "hold-up" man of tomorrow; the pleasure-starved girl who runs away from home, who "picks up" strange and evil men in places of public recreation may be taking her first step on the road to prostitution. Sympathetic understanding, the strengthening of parental control, and the substitution of wholesome recreation may solve such problems at their very inception. Or if more drastic measures are necessary, such as removal from a vicious home or commitment to an institution for the feebleminded, the welfare of the individual and of the public is obviously served by their early application. In other words, the measures of good social service, including a careful investigation of each case, a diagnosis of the difficulty, and a satisfactory disposition are necessary for thorough preventive work.

In coping with these situations no other agency is so strategically placed as the police department. Entrenched in the public consciousness, paid for by public monies, on duty twenty-four hours a day seven days a week, knowing intimately the individuals and the neighborhood conditions, and existing universally throughout the country, it provides all the machinery for a first line of defense.

UNFORTUNATELY social workers, civic organizations and the police themselves have been too long in seeing that the combination of social service and police work affords an adequate answer to the vexing problem of public morality. It is the aim of the policewoman's movement, as expressed by their organization, the International Association of Policewomen, to introduce into the police departments women of high calibre, education and experience in social work and to fix high standards for their service. It has been found that the women function best in a Woman's Bureau, under the direction of a well-trained and able woman with official rank. In Detroit the Director is a Deputy Commissioner, in Washington a Lieutenant and in Cleveland and Knoxville a Captain of Police. Such a Bureau is an integral part of the police department but it functions as a unit, as does the detective bureau or the traffic department. To it are referred the cases of all women and children coming into the custody of the police, including runaways, shoplifters, neglected children, sex delinquents, the victims of sex offenses and those involved in domestic difficulties. In time, as the work of the policewoman gains her a place in the public understanding, teachers, employers, and relatives form the habit of asking her advice in all cases affecting child welfare and thus she plays the triple part of a police officer, a social worker, and a clearing-house agent who is able to steer cases into the proper channels before they become acute.

BUT it is not only in the handling of individual cases that the policewoman makes her contribution. She deals with those conditions in the community which are constantly grinding out these cases. She patrols the parks and beaches where evil men and women mingle with innocent pleasure seekers, she is present in the railroad stations and the department stores, she visits the hotels, the cabarets, the dance halls, the theatres, and the moving picture houses. Wherever she can, she enlists the cooperation of the managers in enforcing the laws, and in providing wholesome recreation. When persuasion fails she invokes the law, quickly and relentlessly, because she knows that the old adage about "idle hands" has new weight in our crowded city life of today.

The task of a good policewoman is not wholly one of repression, however. She is in a position to report to the well-intentioned citizens of her community the conditions which exist among the less fortunate, for verily one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives, and there must be an intelligent and impartial interpreter. The policewoman knows when legislation is inadequate, when public departments are not functioning properly. She knows where recreational facilities are lacking and the public health is menaced, and she knows how to encourage constructive action. But best of all, she is proving to be a leaven within the police department itself, by demonstrating to the men the methods of good social work, by illustrating the value of a finer personnel, and by making real a new vision of the police function—*prevention* as well as apprehension and punishment.

Last year the Woman's Bureau in Washington, D. C., under the able direction of Lieutenant Mina C. Van Winkle, dealt with the cases of 3,530 women and children, among them 673 missing children and 259 truants. They made 8,080 inspections of places of public recreation. The necessary adjustments were made in the individual cases and evil conditions in the community were rectified. Not only is this work remarkable in its volume, which is comparable to that of few other agencies, public or private, but also in the painstaking and thorough attention to detail and the insistence on approved methods of work. The personnel is made up of well educated women with experience in social work and their effect

upon city conditions is obvious to even a cursory investigator. The House of Detention for women and juveniles is under the jurisdiction of Director of the Woman's Bureau, a matter of real civic economy because a large majority of the cases can be satisfactorily handled without recourse to court procedure and its consequent cost to the reputation of the individual and the pocket of the taxpayer.

AS a rule the policewoman enters the department through Civil Service examination. In so far as the nature of her work permits, it is on an equal footing with the men, she receives the same pay, is subject to the same rules and regulations, and is possessed of the same benefits and immunities, but as a rule her qualifications must be higher than those of the men. While this may seem unfair at first thought, it is essential to the future of the movement. There is a very general effort afoot to raise the standards of service for the men, to dignify the calling and to secure better understanding and support from the public, and the advantage of introducing a new profession on a sound and satisfactory basis, of leading rather than blindly following, must be obvious on second thought.

When women attained their rights to serve in the police departments they found waiting for them, as usual, the companion of all political rights, responsibility. In sunshine and rain, through long hours and on small pay, they are proving their value. There is no movement among women today so important, there is no department in the government where they can place themselves so near to the life of the people and "watch the wheels go round", as in the police department of our American cities and towns. Women of fine calibre must enter this new profession, but theirs is not the sole responsibility. All women in the community must make it their business to give to those hardy pioneers their sympathy and support and that true understanding which is based on knowledge.

Hearings on Married Women's Citizenship

By Emma Wold,
Legislative Secretary of the
Woman's Party.

SEX prejudice, race prejudice, class prejudice, in a rising tide marked the hearings before the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee on March 23. The subject was the Woman's Party bill, introduced by Representative Bacon, to amend the married woman's citizenship act, known as the Cable Act. Before a committee, some of whom are of alien birth or of so recent foreign ancestry that their speech betrays them, members of the National Woman's Party asked for justice to American-born women who have lost their American citizenship by marriage, asking only that the character of women's citizenship shall be the same as men's.

No red-blooded American woman present could smother every particle of indignation, however Christian and tolerant her spirit. It was not only the markedly hostile attitude of the chairman of the Committee—one has come to expect that of a man whose bark may be worse than his bite. The sneer with which Representative Free of California inquired what all this "fuss" was about, the insinuation that American women have no business to marry aliens, either here or abroad—"these foreign dukes and counts and that sort of stuff when there are enough Americans for them to select from"—the bland ignoring of the fact that the American male may marry whomever or whatever he pleases and may live here, there, anywhere, without infringement upon his citizenship or his citizenship rights, the insulting assumption that citizenship to a woman means no more than a garment to be donned and doffed, the quick awakening when reference was made to property possessed here by American women who are technically alien, the questions as to the position of the speakers with regard to alien women who, unable to speak the English language or to pass examinations for naturalization, can no longer automatically become citizens by virtue of the husband's citizenship (a subject not included in the bill under consideration)—these coming from a committee, some of whom, at least, scarcely know the law about which the "fuss" was made—well, it made me rejoice as never before that we shall some day have an Equal Rights Amendment which, sooner or later—pray God, sooner—will establish the principle of equality for men and women before the law.

The points made by the speakers with regard to the position of married and widowed women under the Cable Act—made by Howard Thayer Kingsbury, of the distinguished legal firm of Coudert Brothers of New York City, by the speakers of the Woman's Party, by Mary Coghlan, a sufferer under the combination of the Cable Act and our immigration law, and by the numerous letters read at the hearing—made clear the pressing need of amending the law. Before September 22, 1922, while the law of 1907 was in effect, a woman who lost her American citizenship by marriage to an alien, could immediately resume it at the end of the marital status by continuing to live in the United States, or if abroad, by registering her intention to readopt her American status with a consul or by coming to the United States to reside.

THIS was a procedure open to any American woman, married to an alien, whether he was eligible or ineligible to citizenship in the United States. Since September 22, 1922, a woman married before that date can regain her citizenship only by naturalization—a proceeding that can take place only in this country. If she is in a foreign State and has been married to an eligible alien, she must first solve the problem of getting back here and establishing a *bona fide* residence for a year. Whether she is in a foreign State or here, if she is married to an alien ineligible to citizenship here, she must have the marriage relation dissolved, must make her declaration of intention and, after five years' residence, become naturalized just as an alien immigrant who comes fresh from lands of customs and standards and education quite different from ours. If she is unwilling to dissolve the marriage by divorce, she must wait for her husband's death before she can take steps towards regaining her citizenship by the long process required of any alien. Again, a woman married to an alien and living in her husband's country for two years, or in any other foreign country for five years, is presumed to have given up her citizenship and must regain it as any actual alien must—by the five-year process.

AMERICAN women, then, as in the days before the Cable Act, technically become aliens forcibly and by operation of law, but they have not the easy way of recovery of American citizenship that they had in the years before the Cable Act. Some of them can never recover it. By a declaration of the immigration law "an immigrant born in the United States who has lost his United States citizenship shall be considered as having been born in the country of which he is a citizen or subject." If that country is one from which we will receive no immigrants, like China, or Japan, or other Asiatic countries, the American-born woman who has technically become a citizen thereof is forever barred from regaining her American rights. This has judicially been so declared for an American girl of Chinese ancestry who has married an alien Chinese.

Under the rule stated above, a young white American who married a Chinese fellow student in one of our Southern uni-

versities, and went with him to China as a missionary, is held to have been born in China. She is now in this country on a visitor's permit, separated from her husband, and the question of her status here and her right to recover American citizenship is before the State Department. Following the decision in the case above of the American Chinese girl, she can never recover it or be allowed to remain here.

Faults of omission and commission in the Cable Act—some of them undoubtedly unintentional—have led to complications and hardships for those exceptions not clearly covered by the law—complications that have been increased by the limitations of the immigration laws adopted since the date of the Cable Act. Illustrative of these hardships, these stories were placed before the committee at the hearing.

A WOMAN, born in Massachusetts of an old New England family, married as her first husband an American citizen of high standing. He died and left her a very large fortune, all of it in this country. She then married a distinguished Frenchman, who on September 22, 1922, lost his life as a result of the war. She returned to the United States to resume her American citizenship, only to learn that she must leave the country, secure a place as an immigrant under the quota of France and live here for a year in order to apply for naturalization. In the meantime, as a citizen of France, subject to the taxing power of France, she is liable to France for taxes upon the property in this country which she owned before her first marriage and acquired by that marriage, as well as for taxes upon her property in France, which can be entirely consumed to meet the taxes on her American property.

Marilla C. Rogge, American-born, is married to a Dutch subject. Wishing to come to the United States to take advantage of the provision for regaining her American citizenship by naturalization, she learned that she must come as a quota immigrant. It is impossible for her to secure a quota immigration visa for Holland for eight years, as quota numbers have been assigned that far in advance. In the meanwhile, she is here as a visitor, liable to arrest and deportation if she overstays her permission to remain. An extension of her permission has been refused.

Mary Coghlan, who appeared before the committee to tell her story, was born and educated in Washington, D. C., and lived here for some years after attaining her majority. She went with her parents to Ireland, where the family had inherited property that required attention. Because of her mother's ill health, it was impossible to return to the United States. Before September, 22, 1922, she married an Irishman who had, as he thought, been naturalized as an American citizen, and they continued to live in Ireland as American citizens during the recent troubled years in that country. During this time Mr. Coghlan refused to accept office in Ireland because he was an American.

A year ago Mrs. Coghlan wished to visit an old family friend in Washington, and then found that she was not admissible to the United States as a citizen, that because of the uncompleted character of her husband's naturalization he was not an American citizen at the time of her marriage. She could come here either as an alien immigrant under the quota of Ireland or as a visitor on a British passport permitted to remain six months. She chose the latter in order that she might come in to clear up the question of her citizenship. As an alien she was detained for three days at Ellis Island. When she learned of the possibility of legislation to simplify the restoration of citizenship to women in her situation, she asked for an extension of leave to remain here, which has been granted on condition that she put up a bond for $500 to insure her leaving the country without expense to the Government when her time expires. Thus far Mrs. Coghlan has refused to give this bond, as she insists that she is an American citizen. Unless the bond is waived, she is subject to arrest and deportation. Mrs. Coghlan's desire is to bring her daughter, her only child, to this country that she may become a real American woman.

An American woman, married to a German physician and living in Germany, applied for naturalization in Wisconsin after being here for the required period of one year. She learned that she could not take advantage of this provision of the Cable Act because her stay here is not a real residence since her husband is in Germany, and she could not furnish evidence that he is coming here to live. Her testimony showed that it was difficult for him to make up his mind to come to a country where he would have to begin anew in his profession, but that she was going back to induce him to come.

IN all these cases had the marriage occurred since September 22, 1922, the marriage would not have resulted in loss of the wife's citizenship, nor would living out of the country have produced this result, if she could bring evidence that the residence abroad was not permanent.

Other cases related at the hearing were of the American women married to Hindus—that group of Aryans who until February 19, 1923, were held to be white enough to be granted naturalization in the United States. American women of long American ancestry and culture, married to high-caste Hindus, suddenly found themselves held to be alien, though they had never been outside the borders of this country. These women can not now cross the border into Mexico or Canada without becoming subject to arrest when they return as aliens entering without a permit. Genevieve Allen, legislative secretary of the California Branch of the Woman's Party, told the committee that on her journey by automobile from San Francisco, the friend, an American-born woman, with whom she traveled, could not take a brief street-car ride at Juarez into Mexico, just as every other American was doing, because she had married a Hindu.

THE speakers for the Woman's Party at the hearing on the amendment to the Cable Act before the House Committee and the Senate Sub-Committee were Emma Wold, Mrs. Allen, Elizabeth Kite of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Coghlan of Ireland and Washington, D. C. They pleaded for the recognition of the independent citizenship of married women.

Maud Wood Park, speaking for the League of Women Voters, endorsed any proposals for the relief of women who could not benefit by the present law, so long as they extended the principle of independent citizenship of married women.

Howard Thayer Kingsbury of New York spoke as a member of a firm of international lawyers and of the American Society of International Law. He urged that Mr. Bacon's bill be adopted as a certain and speedy method of clearing up complications.

The law firm of Cutting, Moore & Sidley of Chicago wrote at length, recommending the adoption of bills, particularly Mr. Bacon's bill amending the Cable Act, "because of its speedier operation in behalf of married women."

The House Committee has reported out a bill by Mr. Bacon to permit entrance outside of the quota of a woman who was a citizen of the United States by birth, and who prior to September 22, 1922, lost her citizenship by her marriage to an alien. This does not take care of the woman who became a citizen by the naturalization of her father while she was a minor. Mr. Bacon's other bill, for which the Woman's Party spoke and which was commended by Mr. Kingsbury and the legal firm of Chicago as the better, was not reported out, the opposition coming from Congressmen from Texas and California on the score that women who had married foreigners had made their own bed—let them lie in it.

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Press Comment

Women and the Factory

The Woman's Leader (England)

MEANWHILE Dame Janet Campbell's utterances on the subject of women in factories give us pause. There is not, she believes, any adverse effect from the work itself. Women work under very good conditions nowadays, and their work is not, as a rule, unduly heavy. What is hurtful, is the combination of factory employment with heavy household work like washing and the lifting of tubs. We commend this passage to the attention of those persons who are solicitous concerning the further regulation of women's work in industry, for it would seem that hitherto there has been a tendency to neglect the deficiencies of their working standards in the home. It is true that one cannot approach the regulation of such standards along the broad and familiar road of factory legislation—that should not, however, mean that its approach is beyond economic, legislative, or administrative ingenuity. We have in mind a brief experiment initiated some five years ago by the Fulham Borough Council: the establishment of a municipal "bag wash," whereby the bulk of heavy domestic washing was removed from the ill-equipped home to the well-equipped municipal laundry. From the point of view of the woman in the home, as well as of the Fulham ratepayers, the experiment was a complete success. It should, and doubtless would have spread from borough to borough. It was, however, brought to an untimely end because it was held to threaten the pecuniary interests of the federated launderers. It is doubtless easier to impose further protective legislation in the factory than to reconstruct the organization of the home. Dr. Janet Campbell's remarks suggest, however, that such simple and obvious action fails to hit its mark. And why, we are tempted to ask, is this double burden of home-making and factory-working so habitually found in combination? Is it because it is only in the factory that the overpressed mother can find the shadow of economic independence and financial security? That question, too, suggests that all is not well with the organization of the home.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EDITH AINGE, *Treasurer*

NETTIE TRAIL: *C. P. A., Auditor.*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters December 7, 1912, to March 5, 1926, $1,327,553.99.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, March 5 to 15, 1926:

Miss Clara Epperson, D. C.	$3.00
Miss Mabel E. Law, D. C.	10.00
Anonymous	2.00
Miss Lavinia L. Dock, Pa.	5.00
Miss M. J. Drummond, Wash.	2.00
Miss Adelaide Short, Wash.	2.00
Miss Ruby A. Black, D. C.	10.00
Dr. Amelia R. Keller, Ind.	10.00
Dr. Lillian K. Sielken, Ind.	10.00
Mrs. W. O. Bates, Ind.	1.00
Miss Georgia Alexander, Ind.	1.00
Mrs. Maud Starr Reed, Ind.	1.00
Mrs. Ben H. Thompson, Ind.	1.00
Mrs. Emma S. Finch, Ind.	1.00
Mrs. Albert Dugan, Ind.	1.00
Mrs. Frank L. Woodward, Colo.	25.00
Mrs. Henry Sachs, Colo.	25.00
Mrs. W. H. Kendrick, Colo.	2.00
Miss May Howbert, Colo.	5.00
Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, Colo.	5.00
Mrs. Marie D. Newbold, Colo.	5.00
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Mrs. Virginia Allen Patch, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Matilda Miller, Md.	1.00
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Mrs. Naomi T. Crouch, Md.	1.00
Miss Anita Pollitzer, S. C.	30.00
Miss Vida Rearick, Kans.	5.00
Mrs. Saidee B. Gundry, Utah	3.00
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Miss Mary B. Lazenby, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Joseph Parrish, Pa.	10.00
Miss Mattie M. Gibson, D. C.	5.00
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(New York City Com. retaining one-half)	
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Mrs. B. F. Fellows	.50
EQUAL RIGHTS subscriptions	14.00
Sale of literature	2.00
Anonymous	1.00
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	103.65
Telephone receipts	6.35
Refunds	1.00
Total receipts, March 5 to 15, 1926	$564.00
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to March 15, 1926	$1,328,117.99

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of EQUAL RIGHTS, published weekly at Baltimore, Md., for April 1, 1926.

State of Maryland) ss.
City of Baltimore)

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Dora G. Ogle, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of EQUAL RIGHTS, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, National Woman's Party, 19 West Chase street, Baltimore, Md.

Editor, Edith Houghton Hooker, Upland, Roland Park, Md.

Managing Editor, Edith Houghton Hooker, Upland, Roland Park, Md.

Business Manager, Dora G. Ogle, Catonsville, Md.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

National Council: Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, N. Y., President; Mrs. Edith Houghton Hooker, Md., Chairman National Council and Editor of EQUAL RIGHTS; Miss Margaret Whittemore, Cal., Vice-President; Miss Doris Stevens, N. Y., Vice-President; Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y., Vice-President; Miss Myrtle Cain, Minn., Vice-President; Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, La., Vice-President; Miss Gail Laughlin, Me., Vice-Chairman National Council; Miss Anita Pollitzer, S. C., Secretary; Miss Edith Ainge, N. Y., Treasurer; Miss Maud Younger, Cal., Congressional Chairman; Mrs. Stephen Pell, N. Y., Finance Chairman; Mrs. Jacob Riis, N. Y., Chairman Committee on Endowment Fund; Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C., Headquarters Maintenance Chairman; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del., Headquarters Remodeling and Furnishing Chairman; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa., Chairman Committee on International Relations; Mrs. Dora G. Ogle, Md., Business Manager of EQUAL RIGHTS; Mrs. Arthur Cramer, Mich., Organization Chairman; Mrs. Emma Fox, Mich., Parliamentarian; Mrs. Anne Archbold, Me.; Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, D. C.; Mrs. R. J. Caldwell, N. Y.; Miss Zona Gale, Wis.; Miss Sara P. Grogan, Ga.; Mrs. George T. Hendrie, Mich.; Miss Elsie Hill, Conn.; Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.; Mrs. William Kent, Cal.; Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.; Miss Alice Paul, N. J.; Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.; Miss Mabel Vernon, Del.; Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, Colo.; Mrs. Amelia Himes Walker, Md.; Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, Me.; Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, Mich.; Miss Mary Winsor, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by her.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

DORA G. OGLE,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1926.

(Seal) ANNIE A. DUKES.

(My commission expires May 2, 1927.)

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